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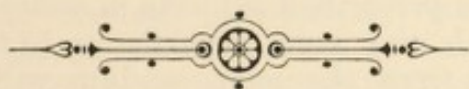
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Melbourn  
Rural District Council.



REPORT

For the Year 1903,

BY

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**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.**

# MELBOURN RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

## REPORT.

I beg leave to communicate to the Melbourn Rural District Council my Annual Report for the year 1903 on "the conditions affecting the health in the District and . . . . the means for improving those conditions," and in addressing myself to this task I have to point out to the Council that by the "Memorandum as to Annual Reports of Medical Officers of Health," issued by the Local Government Board, October 1903, I am directed to discuss prescribed subjects in definite order and give information, which may seem superfluous to the Council. The following extract from the memorandum will make clear the intentions of the Local Government Board :—

"As subjects concerning which the Board desire to obtain, through Annual Reports of the Medical Officer of Health, not only definite general information, but record also of particular changes of condition that may have occurred incidentally or by action of the local authority, the following deserve to be especially borne in mind :—

- "Physical features and general character of the District.
- "House accommodation, especially for the working classes ; its adequacy and fitness for habitation. Sufficiency of open space about houses, and cleanliness of surroundings. Supervision over erection of new houses.
- "Sewerage and drainage ; its sufficiency in all parts of the District. Condition of sewers and house drains. Method or methods of disposal of sewage. Localities where improvements are needed.
- "Excrement disposal : system in vogue ; defects, if any.
- "Removal and disposal of house refuse—whether by public scavenger or occupiers : frequency and method.
- "Water supply of the District or its several parts : its source (from public service or otherwise), nature (river water, well water, upland water, etc.), sufficiency, wholesomeness, and freedom (by special treatment or otherwise) from risks of pollution.
- "Places over which the Council have supervision, *e.g.*, lodging houses, slaughterhouses, bakehouses, dairies, cowsheds, and milkshops, factories and workshops, and offensive trades.
- "Nuisances : proceedings for their abatement—any remaining unabated.
- "Methods of dealing with infectious diseases : notification ; isolation hospital accommodation and its sufficiency ; disinfection.

With regard to such points it should be remembered that these reports are for the information of the Board and of the County Council as well as of the Council of the District, and that a statement of the local circumstances and a history of local sanitary questions, which may seem superfluous for the latter, may often be needed by the former bodies."

According to my usual practice I first pass in review the Vital Statistics and Disease Incidence of the year.



# 1.—VITAL STATISTICS.

Inasmuch as a decrease in the population is governed by emigration rather than by the relation of birth-rate and death-rate, as is the natural increase, there is no certain factor by which the population can be estimated, and as there is no reason to suppose there is sufficient material alteration to vitiate the substantial accuracy of statistical calculations based upon the results of the enumeration of the population at the Census of 1901, I use those figures as the basis of calculation of Vital Statistics which are as follows:—

The number of deaths which have been registered in the several parishes is 113; to this number must be added those deaths which have occurred in Public Institutions outside the district belonging thereto, viz: two in Addenbrooke's Hospital, six in the Union Workhouse, one in the Cottage Hospital, and one in the County Asylum, respectively, making a corrected total of 123 (73 males and 50 females), which on the published Census return of 1901 gives a death-rate from all causes and at all ages per 1,000 living per annum of 14·3; the rate for the previous year was 15·2. The death-rate in England and Wales for the year 1903 is given as 15·4 in the Summary of the Registrar General contained in the Appendix to his Report for the last quarter of the year, and is the lowest rate on record.

Deaths in the group of epidemic diseases in the District have been from Measles 1; and Whooping Cough 9; total 10; equal to a death-rate from these diseases of 1·16 per thousand living per annum. The rate for the previous year was 0·46. Influenza has caused no deaths.

The total number of births registered is 197 (96 males and 101 females), equal to a birth-rate of 23·0 per thousand living per annum; the rate for the previous year was 19·8. The birth-rate for England and Wales for the year 1903 is given as 28·4, which is 0·2 per thousand below the rate in 1902 and lower than the rate in any year on record.

The ratio of deaths under one year of age to one thousand registered births is 86. The rate for the previous year was 70.

District.	Deaths Registered.	Addenbrooke's Hospital.	Cottage Hospital	Share of Workhouse.	County Asylum.	Total.
Melbourn R.D.C.	113	2	1	6	1	123

The number of deaths from Phthisis and Cancer, respectively, among persons belonging to the district is identical, viz. 9, and the death-rate per thousand living from these diseases is 1·05.

Vital Statistics

Population

Deaths and Death-rate.

Epidemic Mortality.

Births and Birth-rate.

Infantile Mortality.

Phthisis and Cancer.



The deaths and death-rate from Phthisis and Cancer in the district among persons belonging thereto during the previous six years are set out in the following table :—

PHTHISIS				CANCER			
		Deaths	Death-rate			Deaths	Death-rate
1897	...	7	0.73	6	...	0.62	
1898	...	3	0.32	8	...	0.85	
1899	...	7	0.77	6	...	0.66	
1900	...	10	1.13	9	...	1.02	
1901	...	3	0.35	10	...	1.16	
1902	...	8	0.93	10	...	1.16	
Average for years		—	—	—	—	—	—
1897—1902		6.3	0.70	8.1	...	0.90	

## 2.—DISEASE INCIDENCE.

Disease  
Incidence.

Disease of an infectious character has been less prevalent than during the previous year ; one case of Small Pox, seventeen cases of Scarlet Fever, two cases of Diphtheria, two cases of Typhoid Fever, and twelve cases of Erysipelas having been notified.

Small Pox.

A case of Small Pox was notified on August 1st, at the East Anglian Cement Works, Foxton Bottom, Shepreth. I visited the patient on the next day (Sunday) in company with the medical man in attendance and the Inspector of Nuisances, and saw the manager of the Cement Works and tried to arrange for the conversion of this patient's cottage into a temporary hospital, but finding this impracticable on account of an occupied cottage adjoining, I succeeded by the very able assistance of Mr. D. B. Balding, of Royston, in obtaining a wooden hut which was erected on land adjoining the Isolation Hospital at Royston, whither the patient was removed next day. All the known "Contacts" were re-vaccinated and kept under observation for the usual period, and no further case occurred. The patient had been lodging at a house in Cambridge, in an area where Small Pox was prevailing at the time, and there is no doubt that he contracted the disease there. It is interesting to record that he was the only resident out of seven at the house where he lodged who refused re-vaccination and the only one who caught the disease. A "contact" of a case of Small Pox at Histon, in the Chesterton Rural District, who came to her home at Thriplow, was re-vaccinated and kept under observation until after the incubation period of this disease.

Scarlatina.

Scarlet Fever has been much less prevalent in the district only seventeen cases in eleven households, as against thirty-four cases in nineteen households, during the previous year, having been notified. The earliest case occurred at Litlington on January 14th ; it could not be associated with any antecedent case, and no others followed. Between January 15th and 27th, four cases



in one household occurred at East Anglian Cottages, Shepreth. The first case most probably incepted the disease outside the district, and the others followed in a direct sequence; they were kept isolated at home and there was no spread of the disease. The next case occurred on January 23rd, at Fowlmere, and was probably not the first case in the village, for, as the result of rumour, I visited a family in Chapel Lane and found three cases not medically attended, two of which were in a state of desquamation, and the other commencing the disease. I induced the family to obtain medical attendance, and they were duly notified on February 3rd. Two cases in another household half-a-mile distant were notified on March 19th, and these were probably connected with the former cases, but the direct line of infection could not be traced. Two sporadic cases occurred at Foxton; one of which the source of infection could not be traced occurred at Station Road on February 9th, and the other of which the source of infection was probably outside the district occurred at Gardener's Cottages on June 20th. One case occurred, respectively, at Melbourn, on May 4th, and at Meldreth, on May 5th. Enquiries elicited that there had been association between the two families, but their exact relationship could not be traced. Another case occurred at Meldreth on December 18th, and was that of a domestic servant whose movements could not be traced, and consequently no origin of infection could be discovered. She was moved to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, and no other case occurred. One case occurred at Barrington on October 24th, and the disease was with little doubt incepted outside the district.

Two cases in one household were notified as Diphtheria at Avenel Terrace, Guilden Morden, on January 12th. These may have really been cases of "drain throat," due to bad sanitary conditions adverted to under similar circumstances the year previous.

Diphtheria.

One case of Typhoid Fever occurred on August 8th, at Litlington. The patient arrived ill a few days previously from Hackney where there is no doubt the disease had been incepted. Another case occurred in the same village on September 14th, in a house opposite that of the first case. No direct connection could be traced between the two, and as very great care had been taken to destroy all infective material in the first case it seems unlikely there was any connection between them, none the less no other source of infection could be traced.

Typhoid Fever

Of the other epidemic but non-notifiable diseases, Whooping Cough has been prevalent at Barrington and Measles at Steeple Morden.

Whooping  
Cough and  
Measles.

Cases of Anthrax were reported to me by the Police on August 3rd and 10th, and December 19th, respectively, at

Anthrax.



Steeple Morden, Guilden Morden, and Fowlmere. The first two were cases of pigs, and the third was a heifer. The usual measures were taken by the Police under the direction of the Veterinary Inspector.

### 3.—PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE DISTRICT.

Physical  
Features, &c.

The Melbourn District consists of sixteen parishes, situate in the County of Cambridge, and of three parishes, Great and Little Chishall and Heydon, in the County of Essex, which are associated with the former for the purposes of sanitary administration. These latter rest on boulder clay overlying the upper chalk at a considerable elevation above the rest of the district. The other villages are situated on the flat part of the Cam valley between the Essex and Bedfordshire hills, and with the exception of the whole of Wendy and part of Barrington are either on Tottenhoe Stone or Melbourn Rock. The village of Whaddon rests on the extreme edge of the chalk close to the outcrop of the gault. The chalk thins out in the neighbourhood of all the villages, and springs issue in many places from the base of the chalk and form the main tributaries of the river Cam. At the three villages on the high ground the chalk water is only reached at the considerable depth of about 300ft., while at those villages lying in the Cam valley an abundant supply of wholesome water could be obtained at the source and in many instances is available for the use of the inhabitants.

At Barrington, Meldreth, Shepreth and Foxton, the chalk marl is being worked for the manufacture of Portland Cement, which is becoming an important industry.

### 4.—HOUSE ACCOMMODATION.

House  
Accommodation

The house accommodation for the working classes in the district is generally satisfactory, but chiefly of the old fashioned thatched type, and not therefore on that account insalubrious—for the thatched cottage if in good repair and with cleanly surroundings is generally more comfortable and more healthy a dwelling than its modern brick and slate substitute,—and in some of the parishes the owners have done much to improve it, but there is still in some instances room for further improvement. In all the villages there is sufficiency of open space about the houses, and the sanitary condition of the surroundings is good, although here again in a few instances there is not adequate means for the disposal of slop water.

I suggested to the Council the consideration of the adoption of Part III. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, under the powers of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1900 and 1903, in consequence of the proposed demolition of



three houses unfit for human habitation in the parish of Fowlmere, the consequent displacement of the occupiers, and the difficulty which I understood to exist for rehousing the persons so displaced. The houses have since been voluntarily demolished by the owner and the tenants in this instance have found accommodation in the parish. Other instances however may occur where a similar result would not be possible. Another dilapidated cottage in the same village has been partially pulled down by the owner.

At Bassingbourn a dilapidated cottage has been repaired by the owner.

Cottages have been rethatched or otherwise repaired at the following villages :—Barrington 1, Bassingbourn 4, Fowlmere 5, Foxton 1, Great Chishall 4, Guilden Morden 11, Litlington 2, Melbourn 14, Meldreth 6, Steeple Morden 4, and Thriplow 5.

Houses have been erected during the year at the following villages :—Barrington 1, Melbourn 1.

There is no official supervision over the erection of new houses, but in every instance a certificate as required by Sec. 6 of the Public Health (Water) Act, 1878, is insisted upon before occupancy.

## 5.—SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

There is no system of sewerage in the district, but in some of the villages drains are provided which in some instances discharge into the water courses, and in others into cesspools. The road drains in some of the larger villages are utilised as slop water sewers.

Sewerage and  
Drainage.

## 6.—EXCREMENT DISPOSAL.

In most of the villages there are still pit privies remaining, but the gradual substitution of pail closets is being continued with as much rapidity as possible. In some of the better class houses there are water closets connected with cesspools.

Excrement  
Disposal.

In several instances the pit privies are too near the houses owing to want of adequate open space.

The excrement both from pit privies and pail closets is disposed of on garden ground.

A special report was made to the Council in regard to five cottages, Park Terrace, Bassingbourn, wherein was recommended the provision of pail closets and a new slop water drain with filter, in place of the unsatisfactory and dangerous character of the existing method of excremental disposal. An order of the Council was issued on these lines with a result that these suggestions have been adopted with the exception of the filter.



At Dolphin Lane, Melbourn, an earth closet has been substituted for a dilapidated and foul pit-privy, and the pit has been filled up.

At Avenel Terrace, Guilden Morden, the drainage defects mentioned in my report for the year 1902 have been remedied by the removal of the old drain and the substitution of a new drain of glazed earthenware socketted pipes with gulley trap, a filter for the treatment of the slop water, and an earth closet to each cottage.

Much of the difficulty of disposal of slop water especially in the case of groups of cottages could be overcome by the interposition of a filter bed such as I have designed at the head of the combined drain.

#### 7.—REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.

Removal of  
Refuse.

The house refuse is removed and disposed of by the occupiers temporarily in ash pits, and afterwards on the gardens or allotments.

There is no system of scavenging in any of the villages; it might be worth while for the Council to consider whether systematic scavenging might not be introduced in several of the larger villages in the district.

#### 8.—WATER SUPPLY.

Water Supply

At Barrington, Abington Pigotts, Meldreth, Whaddon, Wendy and Shingay, the supply of water for drinking purposes is derived from artesian wells sunk into the Greensand formation.

At Great and Little Chishall and Heydon part of the supply is obtained from wells and part from ponds.

In the other villages in the district the supply is obtained from surface wells and in a few cases from natural springs and water courses.

The supply is sufficient in most of the villages, but at Great and Little Chishall and Heydon there has been often an insufficient supply, especially during dry seasons.

Many of the surface wells are liable to pollution by the local conditions.

The plane of saturation which during the succession of dry years had become much lowered is owing to the increased rainfall throughout the year, giving evidence of rising whereby the volume of water in the deep wells has been increased.

The scheme for the improvement of the water supply for Great Chishall is nearly complete and now only waits the filling in of the filtering material.

Complaint having been made as to the unsatisfactory state of the water from the Pump which is situated near the School at Litlington, and derives its supply from a reservoir, fed by an old Roman well, and a chalk spring in orchard ground adjacent; the reservoir, which has an overflow pipe into the highway drain



was pumped out, and allowed to refill, after which a sample of the water was analysed and found to be polluted. It would appear that the water was not polluted, as was at first supposed, by the backing up the overflow pipe of water from the highway drain. By order of the Council the well reservoir was opened and a deposit of mud about a foot deep was found at the bottom, and the inlet and outlet pipes were found uncemented on the outside where they joined the reservoir. The reservoir was cleared out and the outlet pipe raised. On visiting the place a week later the Inspector of Nuisances finding the water still muddy, had the well in the orchard opened and found the ground adjacent saturated with water, which was probably due to soakage of surface water at the source. I made a report on the whole circumstance to the Council at the beginning of the present year, whereupon an order was made to raise the wall of the well to the surface by bricks set in cement in order to exclude surface water. A new pump has been provided at "The Cage" in consequence of the old one being worn out.

At Guilden Morden a public pump has been repaired.

The water from the well supplying the cottages at Avenel Terrace, Guilden Morden, having been found on analysis to be polluted, the well was cleaned out and another sample of the water was analysed. The water still proving unsatisfactory arrangements were made by the owner as a temporary expedient for a supply for drinking purposes from a well on adjoining property; in the meanwhile efforts are being made to obtain a supply on the owner's property.

At Meldreth Road, Melbourn, a well has been cleaned out and the pump repaired.

Complaints having been made of the character of the water from well at Station Road, Steeple Morden, a sample was analysed and found to be polluted. Representation having been made to the owner a new well has been made at a distance from likely source of pollution with apparently satisfactory results, and the old well has been filled up.

Two certificates under Sec. 6 of the Public Health (Water) Act, 1878, have been granted by the Council.

### 9.—PLACES OVER WHICH THE COUNCIL HAVE SUPERVISION.

The Slaughter-houses, Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops have been periodically inspected, and any defects found have been on notice from the Inspector of Nuisances immediately remedied.

Inspections.

### FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, which came into force on January 1st, 1902, has imposed several new and

Factories and Workshops.



important powers and duties on the District Council.

Factories:—There are no non-textile factories in the district where more than forty persons are employed.

Workshops :—The number of Workshops at present recorded is 79, including 19 Bakehouses, 18 Blacksmiths, 6 Builders, 6 Bootmakers, 2 Carpenters, 12 Dress-makers, 5 Harness Makers, 2 Plumbers, 2 Tailors, and 7 Wheelwrights.

The workshops mentioned above have been inspected from time to time, and where any defects have been found they have been remedied.

The nineteen Bakehouses mentioned above have been periodically inspected during the year, and the special regulations contained in the Act have been enforced. There is no underground bakehouse in the district.

Register :—A register of the workshops in the district has been compiled.

#### 10.—NUISANCES.

Nuisances.

Complaints having been made of smells from the open roadside drain at Melbourn the existing pipe drain has been extended for a distance of 30 yards.

A nuisance at the Fountain, Boot Lane, Barrington, caused by manure water flowing from a farm yard and discharging on to the roadway, has been satisfactorily abated.

At Whaddon in consequence of complaints of smells in a house an examination of the drain was made, and having been found to be of defective construction a new drain has been provided.

At Fowlmere a cesspool which was too near a slaughterhouse has been filled up and a new one has been made at a greater distance from the building.

Three pig nuisances have been satisfactorily abated on notice from the Inspector of Nuisances.

#### 11.—METHODS OF DEALING WITH INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Isolation  
Hospital,  
&c.

The methods of dealing with infectious diseases are by notification, followed by enquiry by the Medical Officer of Health, Inspector of Nuisances, or by both, according to the importance of the cases. The Joint Isolation Hospital for this and the Royston Urban District, and the Ashwell Rural District, was opened for the reception of patients on April 1st, and one case of Scarlet Fever from this district has been treated there. Where cases were not removed advice was given to the householders as to the best means of isolation of cases in their own homes. The Schools' authorities have been informed of the



households in which infectious diseases have appeared, and requested to exclude all the members until they are free from infection; where epidemic influence shows a tendency to spread closure of the schools has been recommended, and in this regard the Barrington School was closed for several weeks on account of the presence of Whooping Cough, and the Steeple Morden Schools have been closed for several weeks on account of the prevalence of Measles.

In threatened outbreaks of Diphtheria, prophylactic doses of anti-toxin are recommended as a method of precaution for the protection of all persons known to have been exposed to the chance of infection, and bacterial examination of rubbings from the throats and the nasal passages of all known "Contacts" is recommended for the discovery of any unsuspected cases of the disease.

At the conclusion of a case the infected rooms and the articles contained therein are disinfected by aerial disinfectants, and where considered necessary the bedding, &c., is removed for disinfection to the Stove at the Isolation Hospital, Royston.

## 12.—ADOPTIVE ACTS.

In consequence of my suggestion to the Council to adopt the Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890, and parts of the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890, the Council appointed a special Committee to consider the question, who recommended the adoption of the Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act which was approved by the Council, but as regards the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act the Committee considered that those parts of the Act which the Council as a Sanitary Authority could adopt are to a large extent inapplicable to the present condition of the district, and were of opinion that the adoption of any portion of this Act might be deferred until circumstances should arise which would render such adoption more distinctly necessary.

Adoptive  
Acts, &c.

At the request of the Parish Council of Melbourn, and, as I was informed, at the suggestion of the Local Government Board, I made an examination of the site of a proposed new Cemetery for that parish and a special report in regard to the following points:—

1. Suitability of soil, proper elevation of site.
2. Suitability of position, especially with respect to houses and sources of water supply.
3. Sufficiency of space.

All the above remarks, together with the tables of Statistics required by the Local Government Board, and the Inspector's record of work, I respectfully submit to the Rural District Council.

BUSHELL ANNINGSON.



TABLE I.

## Melbourn Rural District.

Table showing Vital Statistics for the year 1903 and the antecedent six years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to the middle of the year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all ages belonging to the District.	
		Number.	*Rate.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered.	Number.	*Rate.				Number.	*Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
†1897	9558	194	20·3	15	77	102	10·7	...	...	14	116	12·1
1898	9308	227	24·3	19	84	100	10·7	...	...	2	102	10·9
1899	9057	170	18·7	12	70	107	11·8	...	...	14	121	13·3
1900	8806	205	23·2	23	112	132	14·9	...	...	12	144	16·3
1901	8556	215	25·1	13	60	94	10·9	...	...	18	112	13·0
1902	8556	170	19·8	12	70	114	13·3	...	...	16	130	15·2
Averages for years 1897—1902.	8973	197	21·9	15	76	108	12·0	...	...	13	121	13·5
1903...	8556	197	23·0	17	86	113	13·2	...	...	10	123	14·3

\* Rates calculated per 1,000 of population.

† District constituted in this year.

The Public Institutions taken into account for the purposes of this and Table IV. are the Union Workhouse and Cottage Hospital, Royston, Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge, and the County Asylum, Fulbourn.

NOTE.—The deaths included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non-residents" is meant persons brought into the district, on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water)	...	...	...	39515.	} Census 1901.
Total population at all ages	...	...	...	8556.	
Number of inhabited houses	...	...	...	2115.	
Average number of persons per house	...	...	...	4·0.	

TABLE II.

Omitted by direction of the Local Government Board as needless for small and undivided districts.

TABLE III.

## Melbourn Rural District.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1903.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.								No. of cases removed to Hos-pital.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.							
		Under 1.	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and upw'ds.		
Smallpox ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Diphtheria ... ..	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Membranous Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Erysipelas ... ..	12	...	...	...	2	7	3	...	
Scarlet Fever ... ..	17	1	3	9	2	2	...	1	
Typhus Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Enteric Fever ... ..	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	
Relapsing Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Continued Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTALS ... ..	34	1	4	12	4	10	3	2	

NOTE.—The Joint Isolation Hospital for this and the Royston Urban District and the Ashwell Rural District is situate at Garden Walk, Royston. A Small Pox Hut was erected temporarily on land adjoining the Isolation Hospital.



TABLE IV.  
Melbourn Rural District.  
Causes of Death at several age periods during the Year 1903.

CAUSES OF DEATH.  1.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.  9.
	All Ages. 2	Under 1. 3	1 and under 5. 4	5 and under 15. 5	15 and under 25. 6	25 and under 65. 7	65 and upwards. 8	
Smallpox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ... ..	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ... ..	9	4	5	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever... { Typhus Enteric Other continued	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea. (see notes on next page)	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Enteritis. (see notes on next page)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other septic diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Phthisis ... ..	9	...	...	...	1	8	...	...
Other tubercular diseases...	5	...	2	1	1	1	...	...
Cancer, malignant disease...	9	...	...	...	...	5	4	...
Bronchitis ... ..	6	1	...	...	...	2	3	...
Pneumonia ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Pleurisy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases of Respiratory organs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism, Cirrhosis of Liver ...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Venereal diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature birth ... ..	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases and accidents of Parturition	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart diseases ... ..	18	...	...	...	...	7	11	...
Accidents ... ..	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
Suicides ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Not certified ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other causes ... ..	57	10	...	...	...	11	36	...
All causes ... ..	123	17	8	1	2	37	58	...

See Notes on next page.

## NOTES.

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- (a) In this table all deaths of "Residents" occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the district, are included with the other deaths in the columns for the several age groups (columns 2-8). Deaths of "Non-residents" occurring in public institutions in the district are excluded from column 2-8.
- (b) See notes on Table I. as to the meaning of "Residents" and "Non-residents," and as to the "Public Institutions" taken into account for the purposes of these Tables.
- (c) Under the heading of "Diarrhœa" are included deaths certified as from diarrhœa, alone or in combination with some other cause of ill-defined nature; and also deaths certified as from
- Epidemic enteritis;
  - Zymotic enteritis;
  - Epidemic diarrhœa. Summer diarrhœa;
  - Dysentery and dysenteric diarrhœa;
  - Choleraic diarrhœa, cholera, cholera nostras (in the absence of Asiatic cholera).

Under the heading of "Enteritis" are included those certified as from Gastro-enteritis, Muco-enteritis and Gastric catarrh, unless from information obtained by enquiry from the certifying practitioner or otherwise, the Medical Officer of Health has reason for including such deaths, especially those of infants, under the specific term "Diarrhœa." Under the headings of "Puerperal Fever," "Phthisis" and "Cancer" are included all registered deaths from causes comprised within these general terms.

Deaths from diarrhœa secondary to some other well-defined disease are included under the latter.



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Animals removed	...	...	...	...	...	3
Certificates under Public Health (Water) Act, 1878, granted	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cesspits cleaned out and filled in	...	...	...	...	...	7
Cottages cleansed under Sec. 46, Public Health Act, 1875	...	...	...	...	...	0
Cottages re-thatched and repaired	...	...	...	...	...	57
Drains cleared out and repaired, and dung heaps removed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Houses fumigated	...	...	...	...	...	15
New Closets and privies	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ drains made	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ houses built	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ wells sunk	...	...	...	...	...	2
Notices to repair	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ abate nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ „ over-crowding	...	...	...	...	...	0
Privy cesspits filled up	...	...	...	...	...	6
Privies and closets repaired	...	...	...	...	...	12
Cottages overcrowded, abated	...	...	...	...	...	2
Samples of water taken	...	...	...	...	...	5
Sink drains disconnected	...	...	...	...	...	1
Travelling vans inspected	...	...	...	...	...	30
Visits to infectious cases	...	...	...	...	...	35
„ slaughterhouses, bakehouses, dairies and cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	71
Watercourses cleaned out	...	...	...	...	...	0
Wells cleaned out and pumps and fountains repaired	...	...	...	...	...	5

W. J. WEBB,

*Inspector of Nuisances.*